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BOROUGH OF BEVERLEY

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1949

By **WM. FERGUSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.**

including

**Annual Report of the Chief Sanitary
Inspector,**

T. B. HOOD, M.S.I.A.

Beverley :

WALKERGATE PRESS, LTD., 83, WALKERGATE



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HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman :

Alderman TICHAS

Vice-Chairman :

Councillor A. R. JEBSON

The Mayor (Alderman W. J. MARSON)

Alderman KIRBY

Councillors BURDEN, CARE, MORRISON, GODBOLD, SCRUTON,
SIMPSON. HUTCHINSON,

The Chairman of the Beck and Highways Committee
(Councillor BUTTERS to April, 1949).

OFFICIALS.

Town Clerk :

ERNEST BAILEY

Medical Officer of Health :

G. HOLROYD, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. (acting
from January to June 1949)

W. FERGUSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., from June, 1949

Borough Engineer :

HAROLD TOMKYS, M.Inst., M. & Cy.E., P.A.S.I

Borough Treasurer :

J. H. SAVIDGE, A.I.M.T.A.

Chief Sanitary Inspector :

T. B. HOOD, M.S.I.A.

Additional Sanitary Inspector :

H. TRINICK, M.S.I.A., from January, 1949.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR 1949.

*To the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of the Borough of
Beverley.*

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit the annual report of the Health Department for the year 1949. As I was appointed Medical Officer of Health to the Borough in June 1949, this report is also a record of the work of Dr. G. Holroyd, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., who acted as temporary Medical Officer until June 1949.

The report includes a series of statistical tables with comments on the various figures. These figures give a picture of the health of the borough for the year. The "Comparability Factor—.94" can be used to translate the statistics of one area into a comparable figure so that comparison with other areas can be made.

The vital statistics for Beverley compare favourably with that of similar towns and with the country as a whole.

The Birth Rate increased slightly and is higher than in the country as a whole. The Crude Death Rate has risen by a small margin but is lower than the average of the past five years.

The number of deaths under one year of age has increased. This has been caused by a rise in the deaths due to congenital malformations and birth injuries, pneumonia and bronchitis; these two groups accounted for ten of the thirteen deaths under one year of age.

During 1949 final steps were taken by the county council to set up a form of decentralisation of the Local Health Authority services which are the county's responsibility under the National Health Service Act. The County has been divided into four Divisions and Beverley forms part of the Holderness Division which includes the Boroughs of

Hedon and Beverley, the Urban District Councils of Hornsea and Withernsea, and the Rural District Councils of Beverley and Holderness.

All school health and immunisation work will be decentralised to the Divisional Health Offices.

I would like to place on record my thanks for the help and courtesy afforded to me by the Chairman and members of the Health Committee, the Clerk and other officials, and in particular the help and co-operation of the Sanitary Inspector's Department.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

WM. FERGUSON,

Medical Officer of Health.

July, 1950.

STATISTICAL MEMORANDUM

Borough	Borough of Beverley
Population, (Estimated mid 1949)	15,370
Number of inhabited houses (estimate 1949)	4431
Rateable Value	£83,548
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£328
Total Births.....	306
Birth-rate.....	19.90
Total Deaths	191
Death-rate	12.4
Deaths of Infants under one year of age	13
(Eight Legitimate, five Illegitimate)	
Infantile Mortality	42.4 per 1,000 live births
Number of Illegitimate Births	20

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

A large number of the population are employed in the Tannery, Shipbuilding and Light Engineering works within the Borough. The former employs a full time Medical Officer and Dental Officer to look after the health of its workers, and playing fields are included among the social amenities.

The provision of a new swimming bath is still a project of the future. There is no continuous treatment of the bath water which is periodically emptied and renewed. The water is treated with a measured quantity of chlorine.

CLEAN FOOD

During 1949 the Health Committee decided to inaugurate a clean food campaign and all retailers and producers of food in the Borough were asked to participate. Certificates were issued for those premises which conformed with the required hygienic standards. The response from food traders was not entirely satisfactory and it is hoped that a larger number will co-operate in the future, 11 clean food certificates were issued during the year.

VITAL STATISTICS

POPULATION—The Registrar General has given his estimation of the population at mid-1949 as 15,370. This is an increase of 90 over the figure for 1948.

BIRTHS—There were 306 live births registered in the area during the year. Of these 161 were males and 145

females. This number is three more than for 1948. There were 20 illegitimate births, 11 males and 9 females. The Birth Rate was 19.90.

STILL BIRTHS—There were six still births during the year, four male and two female. This is two less than the previous year. There were no illegitimate still births.

DEATHS—191 deaths, 87 male and 104 female, were attributed to this district during 1949. This is an increase of seven compared with the figure for 1948.

DEATHS FROM ZYMOTIC DISEASES—The Zymotic death-rate is calculated from the seven principal Zymotic diseases, Smallpox, Measles, Whooping Cough, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Enteric Fever, Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under two years).

There was one death in this group, due to Diarrhoea under two years.

INFANT-MORTALITY—There has been an increase in this figure due to an increased number of deaths caused by bronchitis and pneumonia and congenital malformations and birth injuries. These causes accounted for 10 of the 13 deaths, and of these five occurred in the first week of life of these deaths, two occurred at home and 11 in hospital.

TUBERCULOSIS DEATH RATE—The Tuberculosis Death Rate was .65 per 1,000 of the population. This is higher than in 1948 and higher than the figure given for the smaller towns in England and Wales during the year.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

MEASLES AND WHOOPING COUGH—There was a marked fall in the incidence of these two conditions during 1949 as compared with the previous year. However, a corresponding rise in 1950 can be anticipated as we have not yet found any effective method of controlling these two common illnesses of childhood.

All possible precautions should be taken by parents to protect their children from contacts and the advice of a doctor is usually desirable.

SCARLET FEVER—During the year, 34 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified as compared with eight in 1948. The majority of these cases was of a mild type and no deaths

were notified. Scarlet Fever is at present a less severe condition than measles in the majority of cases. However, this fact is not always appreciated by parents who often tend to regard measles too lightly and take an unnecessary serious view when Scarlet Fever is diagnosed.

POLIOMYELITIS—Only two cases of this disease were notified during the year and neither proved fatal. The epidemiology of this condition is still uncertain and we have, therefore, as yet no certain method of control when an outbreak does occur.

DIPHTHERIA—There was only one case of Diphtheria in 1949 and this occurred in a non immunised middle aged woman. This very satisfactory state of affairs is an obvious result of the immunisation campaign against this disease. The following table shows the comparative *figures for diphtheria deaths* and cases over the past ten years.

Year	<i>Diphtheria Deaths</i>						<i>Cases</i>
1940	2,480	.....	.....	46,281
1941	2,641	.....	.....	50,797
1942	1,827	.....	.....	41,404
1943	1,371	.....	.....	34,662
1944	934	.....	.....	29,949
1945	722	.....	.....	25,246
1946	472	.....	.....	18,283
1947	244	.....	.....	10,465
1948	Nil	.....	.....	8,034
1949	Nil	.....	.....	Not available

IMMUNISATION DURING 1949.

<i>Number of children immunised by the Medical Officer :—</i>		<i>Under 5</i>	<i>Over 5</i>
(a)	against diphtheria only :		
(1)	Primary injections	42	26
(2)	Boosting doses	42	195
(b)	against diphtheria and whoop- cough	115	1
(c)	against whooping cough only	2	1
TOTAL		201	223

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

<i>Disease</i>	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Scarlet Fever	12	7	5	8	34
Pneumonia	13	11	10	19	21
Whooping Cough	36	76	35	100	27
Measles	352	14	211	451	29
Erysipelas	6	—	2	6	1
Diphtheria	4	1	—	—	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	1	1	1
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	—	—	2	—	—
Dysentery	1	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorium	4	3	1	—	—
Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	—	1	4	1	2
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	428	113	271	586	116

ATTACK RATE OF COMMONER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

<i>Disease</i>	<i>England and Wales</i>	148 <i>Smaller towns</i>	<i>Beverley Borough</i>
Scarlet Fever	1.63	1.83	2.21
Diphtheria	0.04	0.04	0.06
Pneumonia	0.80	0.65	1.36
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	0.02	0.02	0.00
Measles	8.95	9.18	1.88
Whooping Cough	2.39	2.39	1.75
Erysipelas	0.19	0.19	0.06

RATES PER 1,000 CIVILIAN POPULATION.

Year	England and Wales.	126	148	London Adminis- trative County	Beverley Borough.
		Cty Bor. and Great Towns incl. London	Smaller Towns (Res. Pop. 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census)		
LIVE BIRTHS.					
1949	16.7	18.7	18.0	18.5	18.81*
1948	17.9	20.0	19.2	20.1	19.82
1947	20.5	23.3	22.2	22.7	21.53
1946	19.1	22.2	21.3	21.5	21.49
1945	16.1	19.1	19.2	15.7	18.0
STILL BIRTHS.					
1949	0.39	0.47	0.40	0.37	0.37*
1948	0.42	0.52	0.43	0.39	0.52
1947	0.50	0.62	0.54	0.49	0.32
1946	0.53	0.67	0.59	0.54	0.26
1945	0.46	0.58	0.53	0.40	0.72
DEATHS (Crude Death Rate)					
1949	11.7	12.5	11.6	12.2	11.58*
1948	10.8	11.6	10.7	11.6	12.04
1947	12.0	13.0	11.9	12.8	14.50
1946	11.5	12.7	11.7	12.7	12.33
1945	11.4	13.5	12.3	13.8	14.4

* Corrected by Comparative Rate.

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH.

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
INFECTIVE DISEASES.			
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	—	—
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	4	6	10
Other forms of Tuberculosis	—	—	—
Influenza	—	1	1
Acute Inf. Encephalitis	—	—	—
CANCER.			
Buccal Cavity and Oesophagus	—	1	1
Stomach and Duodenum	2	5	7
Breast	—	3	3
All other sites	10	5	15
DIABETES	—	1	1
CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.			
Intra-cranial Vascular Lesions	8	14	22
Heart Diseases	21	38	59
Other Circulatory Diseases.....	5	2	7
RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.			
Bronchitis	6	2	8
Pneumonia	9	4	13
Other Respiratory Diseases	—	—	—
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.			
Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	1	—	1
Diarrhoea under 2 years	1	—	1
Other digestive diseases	2	4	6
GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM.			
Nephritis.....	2	3	5
Puerperal and/or Post Abortion Sepsis	—	—	—
Other Maternal Causes.....	—	3	3
INFANTS.			
Premature Births	—	1	1
Congenital Malformations, etc.	4	1	5
VIOLENCE.			
Suicide	1	1	2
Road Traffic Accidents	2	—	2
Other Violent Causes	3	1	4
All Other Causes	6	8	14
TOTALS	87	104	191

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS.

Age Group.	1948	1949
Under 1 year	7	13
1-2 years	2	1
2-5 years		
5-15 years		
15-25 years	3	4
25-45 years	7	12
45-65 years	40	35
65 years and over	123	126
TOTALS	184	191

DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR.

RATES PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS.

Year	England and Wales	126 Cty Boro' &c.	148 smaller Towns, &c.	London Admin. istrat.	Beverley
1949	32	37	30	29	42.4
1948	34	39	32	31	23.1
1947	41	47	36	37	39.2
1946	43	45	37	41	37.03
1945	46	54	43	53	24.2

TABLE SHOWING AGE DISTRIBUTION OF INFANTILE DEATHS.

CAUSE OF DEATH.

	Und.	weeks.			Tot.	months			Tot.
	1 wk.	1-2	2-3	3-4	und. 4 wks.	1-3	3-6	6-9	9-12 und. 1 yr.
Prematurity	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Congenital malformations, birth inj. : inf : diseases	4	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	5
Pneumonia and Bronchitis	1	—	1	—	2	2	1	—	5
Gastro-Intestinal Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Other Diseases	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
TOTAL	7	—	1	—	8	3	2	—	13

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

HOSPITALS

All Infectious Disease Cases are sent to Cottingham or Bridlington.

Maternity cases are sent mostly to the Beverley Westwood Hospital, but some are admitted to Driffield and Bridlington.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

Specimens for bacteriological and pathological examinations are sent to the Public Health Laboratory in Hull, or to the Laboratories at the Hull or Beverley Hospitals. The bacteriological examinations of Milk, Water and Ice-cream are carried out by the Public Health Laboratory Service of the Medical Research Council in Hull.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES

(a) For infectious diseases

The Infectious Diseases Hospitals provide their own Ambulance for the conveyance of all such cases.

(b) For Accident and Non-Infectious Cases

The Ambulance Service is the responsibility of the County Council as the Local Health Authority.

CLINICS

TUBERCULOSIS—A clinic is held every Monday afternoon at the T.B. Dispensary, Beverley. This is the responsibility of the Regional Hospital Board.

VENEREAL DISEASE—A clinic is held daily at the Clinic, Mill Street, Hull.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICE

A Child Welfare Clinic is held weekly in Lord Roberts Road. The Clinic is very well attended by the mothers and children of the district. Immunisation and vaccination is carried out at these sessions and certain types of dried milk and proprietary foods are sold on two afternoons per week.

New Cases	Children under 1 year	.....	289
„	„	Children 1 to 4 years	..... 143
„	„	Total attendances	..... 4600

An Ante Natal and Post Natal Clinic was held weekly at which the Medical Officer, Midwives and Health Visitors attended. Specialist facilities were available when necessary and any such cases were admitted to the Beverley Emergency Hospital.

New Cases	Ante Natal	.....	.....	.....	99
"	"	Post Natal	.....	.....	8
"	"	Total attendances	.....	.....	364

PREMATURE INFANTS

Most of these children were cared for at home and special assistance and equipment was supplied where necessary. The County Midwives and Health Visitors paid extra visits in such cases, and where the home conditions were found to be unsuitable, Mother and child were transferred to either the Beverley Emergency Hospital or the Bridlington Maternity Home.

HEALTH VISITING AND CHILD LIFE PROTECTION.

The Health Visitors paid 23 visits to the Homes of Foster Mothers.

The number of mothers registered as Foster Parents at the end of the year was 3.

The number of Foster Children was —3.

DISTRIBUTION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES BY AGE GROUPS

DISEASE	0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-65	65 & over	TOTAL
Scarlet Fever	—	1	3	4	4	14	8	—	—	—	—	—	34
Pneumonia	2	2	1	—	2	1	1	1	2	1	7	1	21
Whooping Cough	2	4	5	4	1	10	—	1	—	—	—	—	27
Measles	2	5	3	5	5	5	2	2	—	—	—	—	29
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis and Polioccephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	6	12	12	13	12	30	11	5	2	3	9	1	116

TUBERCULOSIS

TUBERCULOSIS—During the year 13 new cases of Tuberculosis were notified, 11 of which were Pulmonary and two Non-Pulmonary. The following table shows the age and sex distribution of the new cases.

TUBERCULOSIS.

NEW CASES NOTIFIED DURING 1949.

<i>Age Group</i>	<i>Pulmonary</i>		<i>Non-Pulmonary</i>	
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
0—5	—	—	—	—
5—15	—	—	1	—
15—25	—	1	—	—
25—35	1	1	—	1
35—45	3	—	—	—
45—65	5	—	—	—
65 & over	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	9	2	1	1

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

WATER SUPPLY.

The Borough gets its water supply from the city of Kingston-upon-Hull. The water is chlorinated and has proved satisfactory. The supply was restricted in the summer during the dry spell. Seventy one houses in Swine-moor Lane, Beverley, were provided with piped water supply during the year.

HOUSING.

The council decided to undertake a complete housing survey over the next two years as the present information on overcrowding and housing defects is not complete. No housing survey has been undertaken since before the war.

At the close of 1949 there were 839 applicants for new houses. During 1949, eight new houses were completed by the Local Authority and 32 by private enterprise. Seventy-four are in the course of erection by the Local Authority and 15 by private enterprise.

Since the end of the war the council have completed 75 temporary dwellings and 176 permanent houses. Private enterprise have completed 83 permanent houses.

FOOD AND MEAT.

Milk sampling was carried out by the department and retailers notified accordingly.

Meat inspection was carried out by the sanitary inspectors at the Beverley abattoir.

There are two manufacturers of ice cream in the Borough. During the year 80 samples of ice cream were taken : 25% of these samples were in grade 4. However, all these samples had been manufactured outside the Borough and in consultation with the neighbouring authority, steps were taken to stop the source of supply until a satisfactory hygienic standard was obtained.

MILK.

As a result of the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949, Local Authorities are no longer responsible for the supervision of milk production. It is hoped that this will eventually lead to the production of cleaner milk and lower the incidence of milk infection. However, it is too early to judge what effect this change of control will have on the general hygienic conditions of dairies and cow sheds. I can only say that I have noted no improvement in the cow sheds in Beverley since the change over.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR.

*To the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of the Borough
of Beverley.*

Mr. Mayor, Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting to you the accompanying Report on the work carried out in my department for the year ending 31st December, 1949.

Mr. H. Trinick was appointed Additional Sanitary Inspector in January, 1949.

The figures given in the body of the report show that an appreciable amount of routine work has been got through and, with the exception of housing, the general state of things is satisfactory.

I feel that the position with regard to cleanliness in the handling and preparation of food has much improved during the year due to regular and systematic visiting as well as to the Clean Food Scheme which was launched during the year, while the tight watch which was maintained on ice-cream resulted in the speedy weeding out of unsatisfactory sources of supply.

Special mention must be made of the changes which took place in the Cleansing Department during the year whereby the service was raised from the "just adequate" class to one of smartness in appearance and reliability and efficiency in service which has even earned the commendation of a good number of ratepayers !

During the year two students were accepted in the office for training under the Post War Training Scheme and both were later successful in qualifying as Sanitary Inspectors and have since taken posts.

I would take this opportunity of thanking the Chairman and members of the Health Committee, the Medical Officer of Health and other officials and the members of my staff for their assistance and help during the year.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

T. B. HOOD,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

May, 1950

RECORD OF INSPECTIONS.

The total number of visits and inspections for all purposes amounted to 6240, excluding visits during survey work within the provisions of the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act and Orders.

TABLE I.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

	Total No. of Inspections	Nature of Inspections.	
Public Health Act, 1936.	2212	Dwelling-houses: First visits	507
		Revisits	889
		Filthy or Verminous Premises :	
		First visits	30
		Revisits	33
		Drainage Works: First visits	101
		Revisits	475
		Infectious Diseases	45
		Common Lodging-houses	30
		Moveable Dwellings	17
		Housing (Overcrowding)	58
		Offensive Trades	9
		Collection of Rags	17
		Smoke Nuisance	1
		<hr style="width: 100%;"/>	
	TOTAL	2212	
		<hr style="width: 100%;"/>	
Food and Drugs Act, 1933.	906	Slaughter-house (Meat Inspection)	445
		Dairies and Cowsheds	93
		Food Preparing Premises	106
		Ice-cream Premises	134
		Bakehouses	31
		Food Vehicles	5
		Horseflesh	3
		Unfit " other food "	72
		Other slaughter-houses	17
	TOTAL	906	
		<hr style="width: 100%;"/>	
Water Supplies	1388	Survey of town's water supplies in dwelling-houses and col- lection of samples for analyst : First visits	598
		Revisits	790
			<hr style="width: 100%;"/>
	TOTAL	1388	
		<hr style="width: 100%;"/>	

Sanitary Inspection of the Area (contd.)

	Total No. of Inspections	Nature of Inspections	
Factories Act, 1937	47	Factories and Workshops	
		TOTAL VISITS	47
Rats and Mice Destruction Act. 1919. 1530		TOTAL VISITS	1530
(Excluding survey work and work in treatment of town's sewers and Walker Beck)			
Petroleum Regulations	6	Petroleum Instalations	
		TOTAL VISITS	6
Housing Act, 1936	151	Visits to houses in Confirmed Clearance Areas but not yet demolished	151
TOTAL VISITS	<u>6240</u>		

TABLE II.

NOTICES SERVED.

(Under Public Health & Housing Acts).

Number of Preliminary Notices served	450
Number of Preliminary Notices complied with	418
Number of Statutory Notices served	48
Number of Statutory Notices complied with	34
Number of Nuisances, etc., abated without service of Notice	111

The Notices not complied with have been carried forward to the year 1950.

TABLE III.

GENERAL HOUSING DEFECTS AND NUISANCES.

<i>Defects and nuisances found</i>		<i>Defects and Nuisances abated</i>	
Defective roofs	30	Roofs repaired	26
Defective or no spouting	32	Spouting repaired or provided	32
Obstructed spouting	18	Spouting cleansed	16
Defective chimney and flues	4	Chimneys and flues repaired	6
Defective joints and perished brickwork	19	Joints and perished brickwork repaired	15
Dampness	10	Dampness remedied	12
Defective ceiling plaster	28	Ceiling plaster repaired	15
Defective wall plaster	26	Wall plaster repaired	15
Defective floors	15	Floors repaired	11
Insufficient sub-floor venti- lation	7	Sub-floor ventilation provi- ded	4
Defective doors, door frames and fasteners	4	Doors, door frames and fast- eners repaired	3
Defective firegrates or fire- places	7	Firegrates or fireplaces re- paired	9
Defective fire ranges	10	Fire ranges repaired	11
Defective window frames, heads and glazing	12	Window frames, heads and glazing repaired	6
Defective sash cords	4	Sash cords renewed	2
Defective staircases, hand- rails	3	Staircases and handrails repaired or refixed	5
Lack of foodstore	1	Foodstore provided	1
No ventilation to foodstore	1	Ventilation to foodstore pro- vided	1
Lack of washing facilities	1	Washing facilities provided	1
Inadequate water supply	104	Adequate water supply pro- vided	105
Defective taps, service pipes and cisterns	3	Taps, service pipes and cisterns repaired	5
Defective yard paving	4	Yard paving repaired	4
Insufficient dustbin accom- modation	217	Sufficient dustbin accom- modation provided	198
Total	560	Total	503

HOUSE DRAINS AND DEFECTS OF SANITARY ACCOMMODATION.

Insufficient sanitary accom- modation	31	Sufficient sanitary accom- modation provided	33
Dilapidated W.C. structures	14	W.C. structures repaired	13
Broken W.C. basins and joints	8	W.C. Basins and joints renewed or replaced	8
Broken W.C. seats	—	W.C. Seats repaired	2
Defective Pails	44	Pails renewed	37
Defective flushing cisterns ...	27	Flushing cisterns repaired	27
Burst Service pipes	1	Service pipes repaired	1
Defective soil pipes	1	Soil pipes repaired.....	1
Obstructed drains	72	Drains cleared	72
Defective drains	5	Drains repaired	5
Defective inspection chambers and/or covers	4	Inspection chambers and/or covers repaired	5
Absence of sinks and/or drainage	2	Sinks and/or drainage pro- vided	2
Defective sinks	3	Sinks renewed	3
Defective waste pipes	7	Waste pipes repaired	11
Total	219	Total	220

NUISANCES.

Accumulations	6	Accumulations removed	6
Smoke and grit nuisance	1	Smoke and grit nuisance remedied	2
Infestations of furniture	2	Infestations dealt with	1
Nuisance from polluted water course	1	Nuisance from water course abated	1
Total	10	Total	10

HOUSING.

The repair of houses has continued to occupy a great deal of the time of the Department. More and more houses are each year reaching the stage where, under normal circumstances, they would be represented for immediate demolition under the Housing Acts but under conditions at present existing, tenants are condemned to continue to exist in them with, it seems, little hope of decent living conditions for some time to come. In addition, in view of the extremely high cost of property maintenance today, landlords just cannot be expected to carry out more than minimum essential repairs to such property and this again reflects on the living standards of the unfortunate people who occupy sub-standard dwellings in the town. Added to this is the problem of overcrowding which continues to provide its full quota of disharmony to the domestic life of Beverley today.

The full extent of our housing problem is not at present known, nor can it be known without a comprehensive housing survey of the town being carried out. The whole future Housing Programme of the Borough including its Building Programme can only properly be based on the result of such a survey. A Survey of this nature is in fact, being commenced by my Department but progress is slow and no more than preliminary work has been done on it. Carried out spasmodically, as it must be by existing staff, the value and reliability of the Survey will be considerably diminished and it is doubtful whether a true picture of the position can be built up from a survey carried out over a period of years instead of over a period of months.

The number of applicants for Council houses at the end of the year was 839, a reduction of 74 on last year's figure

The total number of houses erected during the year was :—

(1) By local authority	.....	.....	.....	8
(2) By private enterprise	.....	.....	.....	32

The number of houses in course of erection at the end of the year was :—

(1) By local authority	.....	.....	.....	74
(2) By private enterprise	.....	.....	.....	15

All these houses were of the permanent type.

This brings the total number of houses erected between the end of the war and the end of 1949 to :—

(1) By local authority	.....	.....	75 temporary and 176 permanent
(2) By private enterprise	.....	.....	83 permanent

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION.

During the year 15 privies and 27 pail closets were converted to waterclosets. A survey of the town showed that of the 4402 occupied houses in the town, 323 (7.3 %) were still provided with pail closets and 149 (3.4 %) still had privies.

WATER SUPPLY.

Ninety nine samples of town's water were taken for bacteriological examination during the year, the results of which were as follows :—

Number Examined	.....	.....	.....	99
Number Satisfactory	.....	.....	.....	94
Number Unsatisfactory	.....	.....	.....	5

In addition, 139 samples of water were examined for the presence of Free Chlorine and Free Chlorine was found to be present in 133 samples and absent in 6.

One sample was taken for the purpose of chemical analysis. The sample proved to be satisfactory and the following is the Analyst's report upon it.

CHEMICAL AND PHYSICAL EXAMINATION.

Suspended Matter :	None.
Appearance in 2ft. column :	Clear and colourless.
Taste :	Normal.
Odour :	None.

	Parts per 100,000.
Chlorides, expressed as chlorine	3.00
Nitrates	None
Poisonous Metals, (Lead, etc.)	None
Hardness, Total	25.4
Oxygen absorbed at 80°F. (4 hours)	0.011
Free Ammonia	0.000
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.000
Free Chlorine	0.18 Parts per million.

Twelve samples of water were taken from public or private pumps. Ten of these, taken from seven different sources of supply, were found to be unsatisfactory and the use of these sources was discontinued immediately.

Three samples of water from private bore-holes were taken and two of these, both from one source, were unsatisfactory. These two samples were in the nature of test samples and on their proving to be unsatisfactory, a scheme for using this as a supplementary source of supply was not proceeded with.

During the year 102 houses were provided with an internal Water supply, under the Water Act, 1945.

SWIMMING BATHS.

There are no privately owned swimming baths in Beverley. The Council own one swimming bath, which is not very satisfactory. There is no continuous treatment provided for the water, although chloride of lime is added by hand as required, and the bath is emptied and filled three times a week.

Five samples of water were taken from the swimming baths for bacteriological examination. Three were found to be highly satisfactory and two were unsatisfactory.

One sample was also taken from the Barmston Drain, Swinemoor, which is used for bathing purposes by a large number of children. The sample proved to be heavily polluted with *faecal coli*, making the water unsuitable for bathing purposes. The Pasture Masters were approached and a suitable notice was erected at the site.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS.

There are four licences in force in Beverley, one a licence for the use of land and three licences authorising the use of moveable dwellings.

In the case of the one site licence, there were approximately ten caravans in occupation at the end of the year. Conditions are attached to the licence limiting the number of caravans and requiring the dwellings to be adequately spaced. The number of dwellings on this site varies throughout the year, and is largely occupied by persons in the Travelling Show business.

The three other licences are for moveable dwellings which are permanently occupied.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are two registered common lodging-houses in the Borough and 30 inspections were made of the premises. Improvements in the sanitary accommodation were secured at one of the common lodging-houses and both were maintained satisfactorily during the year.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND DISINFECTIONS.

A total of 45 visits were made in connection with infectious disease and the disinfection of premises following infectious and other diseases. Twenty-six premises were dealt with.

FILTHY OR VERMINOUS PREMISES.

A total of 63 visits were paid to 30 filthy or verminous premises.

Eighteen Council and seven non-Council houses were disinfested, the method used being DDT spray or fumigation. The furniture of all prospective tenants of council houses is inspected by the Housing Manager and where necessary, or as a precautionary measure, works of disinfestation are carried out. During the year five lots of such furniture were disinfested.

Insect powder is still issued free to tenants of Council houses but only two applications were made for it during the year.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

445 visits were made to the Ministry of Food's Slaughterhouse and the carcasses and organs of 884 oxen, 170 cows, 216 calves, 3756 sheep and lambs and 189 pigs have been examined.

TABLE IV.

	Cattle excl. Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.	Total weight in lbs.
Number killed	884	170	216	3756	189	—
Number inspected	884	170	216	3756	189	—
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS.						
Whole carcase condemned	7	12	16	52	19	18,700
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	471	61	12	305	52	10,255
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	54	42.9	13	9.5	37.6	—
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY.						
Whole carcase condemned	11	17	3	—	3	17,903
Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	135	35	—	—	6	6,825
Percentage of number inspected affected with tuberculosis	16.5	30.6	1.4	—	4.8	—
TOTAL						<u>53,683 lbs.</u>

The Table below gives the totals of organs condemned :

	Beasts	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
Heads and tongues	160	21	66	27
Livers	483	29	293	40
Lungs	260	25	150	33
Kidneys	96	38	98	42
Udders	55	—	17	—
Hearts	60	25	125	33
Spleens	55	20	103	21
Stomachs	55	19	52	23
Intestines	57	19	60	40

OTHER FOOD INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	lbs.
Meat (uncooked)	290
„ (tinned)	224
Milk (tinned, evaporated)	149
Vegetables (tinned)	122
Golden Syrup	1
Tinned Pudding	7
Black „	5
Sausages	4
Spaghetti	1
Oats	12
Salt	6
Biscuits	1
Fish (tinned)	48
„ (uncooked)	160
Soup (tinned)	40
Jam	23
Marmalade	18
Vegetables (uncooked)	133
Piccallili	5
Bacon	210
Cake	32
Cereals	27
Soya Flour	180
Cheese	4
Honey	2
Gravy Salt	3
Sweets	5
Fruit and Fruit Juice (tinned)	131
Fruit (uncooked)	32
„ (dried)	17
Sauce	6
Flour	55
Pastry Mixture	1

1,954 lbs.

MEAT TRANSPORT.

A further attempt was made during the year to improve meat transport in the Borough. The contractor eventually applied to the Ministry of Transport for permission to operate a suitable motor vehicle for this purpose but the application was not granted and the result of the appeal is not yet known.

CLEAN FOOD SCHEME.

In an endeavour to improve from the point of view of cleanliness the preparation and handling methods of those engaged in the food trade, a clean food scheme was promoted in the town during the year whereby those traders whose premises and methods came up to a standard laid down in an agreed Code of Practice were to be issued with a special certificate for display on their premises. Fourteen firms made application for enrolment and at the end of the year certificates had been issued to 11 firms.

Although the numbers are not large, all the people enrolled are very enthusiastic, and I am convinced that the scheme can do much to further the principle of clean food production and provide a first line of defence against the ever-present, and indeed, increasing danger from food poisoning.

FOOD POISONING.

A very small outbreak of food poisoning occurred in the town towards the end of the year, the source of the outbreak being traced to contaminated icing on a Christmas Cake. In spite of detailed enquiries it was not possible to establish how the icing had become contaminated but it did not appear to have occurred during manufacture. The outbreak was confined to one family and no further cases developed.

ICE-CREAM

Eighty samples of ice cream and four samples of ingredients have been taken for analysis and were graded by the Analyst as follows :—

39	samples	were	placed	in	Provisional	Grade	1
14	”	”	”	”	”	”	2
7	”	”	”	”	”	”	3
20	”	”	”	”	”	”	4

Grades 1 and 2, which are regarded as satisfactory, accounted for 66% of the samples and the remaining 34% were unsatisfactory. The samples were taken from 14 sources of supply and of these, ten (including both the local firms) were satisfactory throughout the season. Following representations from this department, all the four unsatisfactory sources of supply, which between them accounted for 22 out of the 27 unsatisfactory samples, ceased selling ice-cream in Beverley before the end of the season.

MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER, 1926.

Position at 30th September, 1949.

Number of cow-keepers registered	.....	.....	.....	19
Number of inspections of cowsheds	.....	.....	.....	45
Number of dairymen (other than cowkeepers registered)				15
Number of inspections of dairies	.....	.....	.....	48

DETAILS OF MILK SAMPLING CARRIED OUT

Number of Samples taken	Methylene Blue Test		Presence or absence of Bacillus Coli.	
	Satis.	Unsatis.	Satis.	Unsatis.
67	42	25	26	41

During the year, one producer who had consistently produced unsatisfactory samples appeared before the Health Committee. He has subsequently reconditioned his dairy and made other improvements at his premises.

Representations were also made to the Pasture Masters regarding the condition of the milking sheds on the pastures and preliminary arrangements were made with them for works of improvement to be carried out.

The control of Milk Production passed from the Local Authority to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries on the 1st October, 1949. Much greater power over milk production has been given to the Ministry than was ever allowed to the Local Authority, and, of course, a much larger staff was immediately made available for this work. While the change was in line with the apparent trend of present policy it is, I think, to be regretted that, in such an important matter as milk production, the services of the local man, with his intimate knowledge of local conditions and his ability to keep a constant eye on things, should have been discarded in favour of an elaborate system of remote control by a Government Department.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) REGULATIONS, 1936-1949.

The number of licences issued were as follows :—

	<i>Pasteurising</i>		<i>Dealers</i>	<i>Supple-</i>
	<i>Plants</i>	<i>Bottling</i>		<i>mentary</i>
Tuberculin Tested	..... —	—	—	1
Accredited —	—	—	—
Pasteurised	..... —	—	—	2

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION ACT, 1919 AND ORDERS.

The whole of the town's sewers and the Walker Beck were again treated last year. A total of 300 baits were laid throughout the sewers and the Walker Beck and it is estimated that 300 rats were killed as a result. This is a reduction of almost 60% on the kill obtained by the same treatment last year and it can be assumed that the rat population of the sewers has decreased in approximately the same proportion.

Several areas which were found to be heavily infested last year have now been found to be practically free from rats. In particular was this found to be the case in a large area around Beckside, St. Andrew Street and Long Lane; an area around Railway Street and Wilbert Grove; an area around Minster Moorgate and Lairgate; Cherry Tree Lane and Mill Lane; Albert Terrace and St. Mary's Terrace and the York Road Area.

A maintenance treatment was given later in the year to those sewers which had been found to be infested during the main treatment, when a further 160 rats were estimated to have been killed.

In addition to the above, 231 infestations were dealt with, made up of 214 private dwelling houses, nine business premises and eight Local Authority's premises. The estimated kill from these treatments was 1805 rats.

The total number of visits made in connection with the above-mentioned work amounted to 1530, while a further 1693 visits were made on survey work.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

Forty-four visits were made to factories and five informal notices were served under the Factories Act, 1937. One Informal Notice was complied with.

TABLE VI.

Premises.	No. on Register.	No. of Insp'sns.	No. of Written Notices.	No. of Occupiers Prosecuted.
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, & 6 are to be enforced by local authorities	16	2	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which section 7 is enforced by the local authority	60	42	5	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	—	—	—	—
Total	76	44	5	—

Number of cases in which defects were found :—

Particulars.	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	Referred by H.M. Inspector.	No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
Want of cleanliness					
Overcrowding					
Unreasonable temperature					
Inadequate ventilation					
Ineffective drainage of floors .					
Sanitary conveniences :—					
(a) insufficient					
(b) unsuitable or defective	4	1	—	—	—
(c) not separate for sexes	1	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)					
TOTAL	5	1	—	—	—

Three visits were paid in connection with means of escape in factories in case of fire.

PETROLEUM ACTS & ORDERS.

At the end of the year 33 premises were licensed to store petroleum spirit and one to store carbide of calcium. Six visits have been paid to these premises during the year.

PUBLIC CLEANSING AND SALVAGE.

A new epoch in the local Cleansing Service opened on the 4th July, 1949, when mechanised vehicles, consisting of three S & D Freighter refuse collection vehicles replaced the six horse drawn carts. At the same time uniform and protective clothing was provided for the men and a properly equipped ablution and changing block with a locker for each man was put into operation at the Depot. A waste paper trailer was added to each vehicle shortly after they went into service.

Efficiency and reliability of the service increased appreciably on the change-over. We now have a smart turn-out and a smart service. The spirit in the service is good and we have no voluntary absenteeism. Even after loan charges and heavy road fund licences have been allowed for, net costs of the Cleansing Service have been reduced and, in spite of the loss of the manure which one worthy resident deplored in the local paper when the change-over was made, the Authority should be well satisfied with the step they have taken.

The number of dustbins etc., in the town which are emptied not less frequently than once per week by the Department were as follows at the 31st December, 1949 :

Dustbins .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4652
Pail closets .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	323
Privies .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	149
Chemical Closets .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
Dry Middens .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6

The work of the Cleansing Service was the subject of a full report submitted early in 1950. It is intended to present a similar Cleansing Report annually in the future.

Salvage tonnages and receipts for the year 1st April, 1949 to 31st March, 1950 were as follows :—

	<i>Tons</i>	<i>cwts</i>	<i>qrs</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>d</i>
Paper	203	9	3	1512	5	4
Metal		6	0	1	8	5
Kitchen Waste	5	0	0	5	14	0
Rags Sacking and String	2	4	3	34	15	6
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	211	0	2	1554	3	3
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Salvage costs for the year amounted to £844 so that the net amount received from the Salvage Section of the Cleansing Service amounted to £710 3s 3d.

The demand for waste paper fell considerably during the year and the future of salvage seemed uncertain.

We, however, had no difficulty in disposing of our salvaged paper although we had to accept a reduction in the price our merchant was prepared to pay for it. The situation improved towards the end of the year and a new five years' agreement with our paper merchant has been entered into.

REFUSE COLLECTION VEHICLES



HOLLINGSWORTH, BEVERLEY.

1931 — 1949



Hull Daily Mail.

1949



